

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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VOLUME XLIII.—No. 120.

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

PARK THEATRE.—BIG BONANZA. GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—VIRGINIA. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE OLD CORPORA. WALLACE'S THEATRE.—DIPLOMACY. BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE EXILES. UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—A CELEBRATED CASE. FIFTH AVENUE HALL.—THE LITTLE WONDERS. BOWERY THEATRE.—BUFFALO BILL. NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LEAL. STANDARD THEATRE.—OUR NEW FRENCH. NEW YORK AQUARIUM.—OPERA. NEW PARK THEATRE.—BROOKLYN-RICHMOND. CHICKERING HALL.—CONCERT. ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—ST. JAMES BENEFIT. GERMANIA THEATRE.—KLEIN GELD. BROADWAY THEATRE.—CHATELAIN. TONY PASTOR'S.—VARIETY. TIVOLI THEATRE.—VARIETY. EGYPTIAN HALL.—VARIETY. SAN FRANCISCO OPERA HOUSE.—PATHEO.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 30, 1878.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—To insure the proper classification of advertisements it is absolutely necessary that they be handed in before eight o'clock every evening.

The probabilities are that the weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be warm and partly cloudy, possibly with showers. To-morrow similar conditions are likely to prevail.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market was less active but stronger. Gold was steady all day at 100 3/4. Government bonds were steady. States dull and railroads strong. Money on call was easy at 3 1/2 per cent, with most business done at 4 per cent.

TO-MORROW the annual May moving misery.

MR. WOOD'S TARIFF BILL is coming along nicely. This, at least, is his opinion.

ANOTHER of the landmarks of old New York, Woodbine Cottage, on Sixth avenue, will soon disappear.

GENERAL HARDING'S splendid stud brought ridiculously low prices at the sale yesterday in Nashville.

FOR THE FIRST TIME since the war the Sub-Treasury began yesterday silver payments for current expenses.

THE LATEST REPORTS from Senator Morrissy are more encouraging and lead to the expectation of his recovery.

THE SITE selected for the New Jersey rifle range, between Elizabeth and Elizabethport, is exceedingly convenient in every way.

A MARRIAGE at common law is valid, no matter what the State statute provide. At least the United States Supreme Court says so.

THE FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT are going off pretty rapidly. More than a million dollars worth were sold yesterday by the Syndicate.

IT IS PROPOSED to investigate the Florida funds for the benefit of the full voter. That interesting person is beginning to be an object of very great solicitude in Washington.

A CENTRAL COMMITTEE of leading members of Congress has been appointed to nurse the proposed commercial treaty with France. It is to be hoped they will not bring it up on the bottle.

POLITICAL FIGHTS are fortunately rare in these modern days, but the encounter last evening between Senator Hogan and ex-Senator Fox was entirely worthy of the olden time in the First ward.

THE PETITION of the depositors of the Teutonia Savings Bank, that a receiver be appointed who will act in their interest, is absurd. In such cases the interests of depositors are in the last things considered.

AT THE TRIAL TRIP on the Gilbert Elevated Railroad yesterday the horses of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company were not, contrary to general expectation, seriously frightened. The stockholders of the surface road, however, were badly scared.

THE ATTEMPT upon the life of the witness against him by a burglar in the Central Police Office last Saturday suggests the inquiry why the prisoner was not searched and disarmed the moment he was arrested. This is, or ought to be, the first duty of the police when an arrest is made.

THE CAPTURE of the murderer, forger and counterfeit, Seavich, who for years has been vainly pursued by the police of this city and of London, is a very great gain to society. He will be sent to England, where there can be little doubt he will end his very infamous career on the scaffold.

THE WEATHER.—But little change has taken place in the depression which now extends from the lower lakes southward into the Atlantic and from the Canadian line to Kentucky. The subsidiary centre of relatively low pressure has passed entirely into the ocean off the New Jersey coast. The other extends its influence in the southern lake region and Northeastern New York. Another depression is advancing rapidly from the North-west and is now central over Dakota. The barometer is falling steadily in the Eastern Gulf and there are indications of the advance of a low area from the Southwest. The barometer remains high in the Northeast and also in Colorado and New Mexico. Rains still continue to attend the depression on the coast north of Cape May and have also fallen in the Gulf. Fog continues on the New England coast. The temperature has risen in the West and Northwest, but remains low in the Northeast, and has fallen slightly in the South. Winds are light in the West, but on the lakes and New England coasts they are from fresh to strong. The weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be warm and partly cloudy, possibly with showers. To-morrow similar conditions are likely to prevail.

America to the Front.

The Paris Exposition is soon to be opened with the pomp, parade and circumstance suitable to such an occasion. The amount of space assigned to the United States in the Paris Exposition seems pitifully small, but the modest figure our country is to make in this grand affair may be easily explained. In the first place, owing to a hitch which prevented Congress from authorizing the President to accept the invitation of the French government in season for adequate preparations, such of our citizens as were inclined to send their productions were kept back and discouraged until it was too late to make a satisfactory American show on this occasion. But even if our Executive had been empowered to accept the French invitation in season the United States would have required but a modest amount of space in the Paris Exposition. The distance is so great that we are at a great disadvantage in comparison with the European neighbors of France. In our Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia America occupied more space than all foreign nations together—a fact which illustrates the advantage of nearness on occasions of this kind. But a nation which offers the fewest articles for inspection and examination may, nevertheless, contribute most of real value. Had such international exhibitions been in fashion in the time of Watt his steam engine would have overtopped and eclipsed the whole mass of contemporary contributions. It is not the petty things, but the great things that tell on such occasions. In the first of these great World's Exhibitions, that of London in 1851, the United States occupied but little space; but when the juries came to report it was found that American ingenuity had made contributions of greater value in the department of mechanical invention than any other nation. It is easy enough to make a great display of mere ordinary manufactures, but the things which really tell on the progress of arts are the improvements, few in any brief period, which tend to revolutionize some particular branch of industry. Small as is the amount of space the United States is to occupy in the Paris Exposition this year, we shall be disappointed if the most signal triumphs are not won by American inventors. We undoubtedly surpass all the world in mechanical ingenuity.

But the Paris Exposition of 1878 suggests some larger views of the relative advantages of contemporary nations. Such exhibitions are supposed to be in the interest of peace; but with the dark war cloud which hangs over Europe what assurance can England, or Russia, or Austria, or even Germany have that Europe will not be kindled into a general conflagration before the Paris Exposition closes? No affair of the kind was ever opened under such malign auspices. But the very distance which makes our space in the Exposition so small enables us to escape the destructive effects of the thunderbolt if during the summer the war cloud shall burst upon Europe.

Unfortunately Europe, happy America! Even France, which is more out of the cyclone of the present European quarrel than any other great nation on the Continent, dares not disband her immense and oppressive standing army. Her fear of Germany compels her to maintain in time of peace a military burden which weighs upon her resources and subjects her to the vast expense of constant military preparation.

England, Russia, Austria, and even Germany, are watchful and anxious, and none of them could disarm without peril. How fortunate in contrast is the condition of the United States! The broad Atlantic, interposed between us and Europe, separates us from the circle of European interests, and we are so entirely safe that we are disputing over the question whether a paltry army of twenty thousand men is sufficient for our domestic wants. How trifling and insignificant is this to the army of four or five hundred thousand men, which even France, the European nation which stands in least danger of war, thinks it necessary to maintain! Unlike the European Powers, we are under no necessity for arming against the possible aggression of our neighbors. Canada on our northern frontier and Mexico on our southern frontier are too weak to give us any uneasiness, and we are exempted from the vast military preparations which eat up the substance of the great nations of Europe. Nobody can predict a time when the European nations may safely disarm, and while they are thus heavily handicapped this country has every advantage in the race for industrial and commercial supremacy. If our statesmen shall have the wisdom to allow us fair play the United States will be the first of nations before the close of this century.

What should hinder us? We have a range of climate, a variety of productions and an extent and richness of soil unrivaled by any other nation. England has mines of coal and iron, but ours exceed hers in extent and richness, and we have an abundance of water power for propelling machinery, which she lacks. Besides excelling her in mineral resources we produce the best quality of cotton in unlimited abundance, and can produce in equal abundance wool, flax, hemp, hides and most of the staple raw materials of manufacturing industry, which she has to import. Our population exceeds hers and in a few decades will render comparison ridiculous. In inventiveness and mechanical inventions we outstrip all nations—"Eclipse is first and the rest nowhere." What, then, shall hinder us? What shall prevent the United States—with the vast expanse of their fertile soil, with the richness of their mines, with the variety of their vegetable productions, with the energy, intelligence and inventiveness of their people, with their exemption from the exhausting burden of standing armies—from getting "the start of the majestic world" in every element of prosperity? Our advantages for commerce are equal to our advantages for production. We are placed between the two great oceans. From our Pacific coast we look out upon Asia, whose commerce has enriched every nation that has been able to monopolize it. From our Atlantic coast we look out upon Europe, whose American

trade is already one of the main bulwarks of her prosperity, as is proved by the subsidized lines of British, French and German steamships plying to this continent. South of us and in near proximity we have the West India Islands and a vast stretch of continent whose trade is naturally ours. If Africa should be civilized by negro emigration from the United States we may expect to command the trade of that quarter of the globe. We have a great destiny before us, and not even the blindness and mismanagement of our statesmen can long prevent us from realizing and fulfilling it. Our petty and preposterous domestic politics, which keep the country in agitation over paltry party squabbles, cannot arrest the march of the country to greatness. Outside of the circle of European contests, free from the ruinous wars or possibilities of war, which make every country in Europe a camp and oppress it with the burden of great armies in time of peace as well as in time of war, the United States can move on toward the great destiny marked out for it by Providence.

The Russian News.

By the rumor which circulated yesterday in St. Petersburg to the effect that the Russians would immediately occupy Constantinople because of Turkey's refusal to act on the stipulations of the Treaty of San Stefano it may be seen both that the official word is greatly excited and that the public mind is prepared for the most extreme steps. It was known some weeks since that the Turks had had their hopes raised by the attitude of opposition to Russia in several cabinets, and that this encouragement would give the Russians some difficulty in regard to their agreements with the Moslems. Thus the evacuation of Shumla and Varna has not yet been effected and does not seem to be imminent. Would the Russians for this or any similar failure occupy the capital? They would, of course, regard a repudiation of the treaty as reopening the war, and if the war were reopened they would, of course, occupy Constantinople. But it is not probable that they would leave the game so fully in the hands of their enemies as this would imply. If an act of Turkey done at this crisis could force Russia to a step that would precipitate war with England, Turkey would, of course, take that step, for she would rather fight again, with England as an ally, than accept the treaty as made. If Russia reopens the war it will be of her own volition, and the event will not be precipitated by Turkey's bad faith. An occupation of Constantinople would end all diplomatic efforts at once; and, therefore, as opposed to this report must be taken the declarations of General Ignatieff, given in our columns to-day, to the effect that the chances for the assembly of a congress of the Powers is now exceedingly favorable.

Subsidiary Silver.

There is a large excess in the small silver coins issued to supplant the fractional paper currency, which was the only currency for minor transactions during and subsequent to the civil war. These small coins, like the subsidiary money of other countries, are made of debased silver as a safeguard against exportation; but, unlike the just legislation of other countries, ours makes no provision for its redemption. The consequence is that when its amount becomes excessive large sections of the business community suffer. The Herald is at present losing about one hundred dollars per week by the discount on subsidiary silver coin, and all the newspapers are losing in a like proportion. A similar loss must be falling upon all the street car companies and on multitudes engaged in retail trade. The small silver coins being a legal tender up to the amount of five dollars nobody can refuse them in petty transactions, but when the receivers come to deposit them in a bank they must submit to a heavy discount. There ought to be in this country, as there is in other countries, a law requiring the government to redeem the subsidiary currency in the regular money of the country, which is the best method of reducing its amount when it becomes excessive. If it were thus made redeemable in sums of fifty dollars or a hundred dollars the banks would receive it from their customers at par, and the business community would not suffer as it does at present. We call upon the Secretary of the Treasury to suspend the coinage of subsidiary silver and to ask Congress to pass a law for its redemption, which is the only means of maintaining it at par. Everybody should be at liberty both to procure at the mints any amount he may wish of subsidiary coins in exchange for legal tender money, and to demand legal tender money at the sub-treasuries in exchange for small silver when offered in considerable sums.

Observing the Bond.

The Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate were, some weeks ago, directed by resolution to inquire for what purposes the New York Post Office building may be lawfully used. This action was taken in consequence of the recent proposition to assign some of the offices in the building to the use of the Internal Revenue service. The committee recount the conditions of the deed by which the city ceded the property to the United States, which are that the building shall be used for a post office and court house and for no other purpose whatever, and proceed to show that these restrictions were not merely technical or formal, but induced by consideration for the convenience and accommodation of the public. Large numbers of persons of both sexes have occasion to resort to the Post Office and the United States courts, and it is desirable that the use of the premises should be limited to those two branches of the public service. The committee comes to the conclusion that it would not be expedient or warrantable to assert, on behalf of the United States, a claim to the right to occupy the building or the land for any other purpose. The report commends itself to the approval of the people of New York. Any infraction of the conditions under which the United States holds the property might, if permitted, grow into a serious abuse, and it is well that the first step in that direction is thus summarily checked.

Russian Naval Preparations.

Our special despatch from London published this morning states that the British Admiralty has been apprised of certain important preparations being in progress at Cronstadt for an early sailing of the Russian iron-clad fleet. The squadron available for offensive operations in the Baltic, and even in seas nearer Portsmouth dockyards, is by no means one that can be despised even by the best ships in the British navy. Manned by stout crews recruited from the extensive seaboard of Northern Russia the iron-clads of the Czar, led by the leviathan Peter the Great, can seriously menace the coast commerce of the British Islands. Of course they are not numerous or powerful enough to meet the fleet that will be organized against them by the British Admiralty in a general action. But their presence alone will suffice to render necessary the concentration of English iron-clad ships in the North Sea and English Channel to guard the coasting commerce from attack and to prevent the Russian fleet from reaching the Atlantic. As the British have practically seized the Dardanelles and the Sea of Marmora there is no reason for doubting that the Russians may attempt the barring of the Cattegat and holding the Baltic with torpedoes and iron-clads. The German navy, even if less powerful than it is, would not be restricted in its movements by such a course, because it would be free to leave or enter the narrow straits during an Anglo-Russian war. Hence Germany, recognizing the action of Russia as justified by strict defensive requirements, would be indifferent to a measure that did not affect her interests in any way. Austria made no serious objection to the closing of the Danube against the Turkish fleet under Hobsart Pacha, although her interests were decidedly touched by a prolonged interruption of her commerce. Germany, Sweden and Denmark are, therefore, not likely to offer opposition to a Russian fleet closing the Cattegat when their commerce would not be interfered with. As a base of operations for harassing British commerce the entrance of the Baltic would be highly valuable to Russia. The enterprise and daring recently displayed by her naval officers in the Danube and along the Black Sea coasts, in the face of an overwhelming naval force, show that she has seamen who are capable of brilliant exploits. Except as a blockading fleet the British ships could not accomplish much in the Baltic. The torpedo has revolutionized naval warfare. The news of the arrival in our waters of a German steamer with six hundred passengers "to await orders from Russia" appears to be related to the news hitherto given in our special despatches from St. Petersburg of the departure from Russia of officers and men, sent out to man vessels purchased here intended to cruise against British ships in case of war. It is a startling report that will be of peculiar interest to British insurance companies.

Wall Street's Sin.

A cashier of a bank, in announcing his own "financial disgrace and ruin," takes occasion to inform his father-in-law that "Wall street did it." That highly respectable thoroughfare, with its banks, its Custom House and its Sub-Treasury, over whose decorous inhabitants Trinity's stately pile stands in perpetual watchfulness, might very properly be charged with being held responsible for offences really chargeable to Broad street, if it is to any street at all. But by what rule of justice do these people who gamble away their own or other people's money in stock speculations hold Wall street or any other street to blame? It has grown the custom now whenever some new knave or fool becomes a defaulter or a bankrupt, through reckless stock transactions, to abuse "the street" as the cause. A man who has sufficient intelligence and character to fill the position of a bank cashier ought to be sensible enough to take care of his own money and honest enough not to make free with money belonging to other people. Ninety-nine times out of a hundred such speculators are avaricious and unprincipled. They have the passion to acquire wealth rapidly and the unscrupulousness not to be particular as to the means by which it is done. Their transactions are very different from the legitimate business of a stock exchange and ought not to be regarded as bringing discredit upon that business. "Wall street did it?" Stuff and nonsense! If there existed no stock board, the faro bank, the draw poker table, the pool room, the race track or some other place where the passion for gambling can be indulged, would have been to blame for the "financial disgrace and ruin."

A Veto from the Governor.

In another column we give the Message in which the Governor sets forth his reasons for refusing to sign the bill for the disposition of city bonds falling due this year. By the bill these bonds were made payable from the sinking fund, or from the presumed excess in that fund over the sum needed for the purpose for which it was created. The aim of this proposition was to get over an immediate difficulty which if not provided for in this way will make next year's taxation extremely high. Governor Robinson does not believe in expedients in finance and opposes the measure on general principles. He objects, first, that the bill is obscure. That is a bad fault certainly in any legislation for this city. Involved, tortuous, and uncertain phraseology is the common cover for colored gentlemen in the fence. His other objection is that the sinking fund is pledged for another purpose, and that until that obligation is discharged there is no surplus—which may be a good point grammatically, but seems to exhibit some indifference to arithmetic.

Political Claret Punch.

A few days ago the civil service heart was made glad by the announcement that President Hayes had "modified" his famous "order" and had signified that political officeholders might attend to politics on a circumscribed scale, and might enjoy the privilege of paying political assessments without finding their official heads in peril. Indeed, it was alleged that the President had made a valuable point in favor of the

politicians and office-seekers in the next campaign by declaring his intention to contribute liberally to the party funds out of his own salary, thus broadly hinting that a good solid subscription would be expected from all federal employees. Now, however, it is reported that the modification has been further modified, and Secretary Sherman declares that "the Cabinet is a unit" on the decision that the President's order is still operative and has not been suspended, although "persons employed by the government will be permitted to work individually in connection with the Republican Congressional Committee and to contribute money to carry on the campaign." In other words, the strong liquors and sparkling wines of a political campaign will not be tolerated, but its mild claret punch will be quietly winked at.

The Paris Exhibition.

Paris will be grand and brilliant to-morrow with the show prepared to dazzle the invited world. In that wonderful city, of whose gayeties and dissipations the world has heard overmuch, while of its more wonderful industries enough has never been said, there will be opened the eleventh international exhibition of the products of industry and art. If it does not surpass all its predecessors in every artistic feature and material fact, France will be disappointed, for it has not aimed at less than supreme excellence. Paris is the cradle of splendid expositions of national as distinguished from international industry, and has done more than any other city in adding impulse to the principle of industrial exhibition in its international phase. On the very spot on which is held the Exhibition to be opened to-morrow there was celebrated in 1793, in the full blaze of the first French Republic, the *Fête de l'Industrie*, which was in fact the first industrial fair on a national scale. There were one hundred and ten exhibitors; but in the last of the many exhibitions held in Paris in pursuance of that initiative there were four thousand five hundred exhibitors, which showed at least that the system of industrial fairs had found favor in France. But from the date when these festivals assumed international importance they have grown still more wonderfully, for in the show of this year there will doubtless be in the neighborhood of forty thousand exhibitors. London, Paris, Vienna and Philadelphia have honorably striven for the palm in this great field, and while we retain a good opinion of the effect as a total of the show at Philadelphia we shall not be surprised if the general verdict is that Paris has finally outdone all rivals.

For Consideration.

The bill to impose a tax on the retail sale of liquors by the process of registering drinks is to be reported to the Assembly for its consideration. There will be an attempt on the part of those members who seek the political influence of corner groggeries to kill the bill by ridicule, and it is possible that some of the impracticable temperance men who, because they cannot secure the whole loaf of total abstinence refuse all bread, may be found aiding them in the work. But the law is a just and a wise one, nevertheless, and it will not be easy to make any sound argument against its enactment in this State. At all events it may safely and properly be tried as an experiment, and the temperance advocates should certainly favor it. They truthfully assert that the immoderate use of liquor is a material cause of poverty and crime, and thus entails a heavy burden on the people. It is just, then, to make liquor bear the expense and to relieve the people. By a license law such as is authorized by the Holahan bill New York would obtain a revenue of about four hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year. Under the registration system we should receive a revenue of from four to five millions. Liquor is not a necessity of life, and those who use it ought not to object to pay for the indulgence. There can be only one valid objection to the law—namely, that it will decrease the number of drinkers and the profits of the dealers. This will not be a great public evil. Indeed, many persons will regard it as one of the principal advantages of the system.

An Important Decision.

A suit was recently brought in the Supreme Court to test the constitutionality of the powers conferred on the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to determine the amounts to be levied by tax for the annual expenses of the city government. Judge Van Brunt yesterday decided that the Legislature has full power to delegate to the Board the authority in question. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment does not levy the tax, but determines the amount that shall be levied by the Supervisors. The clear and conclusive letter on the subject previously published by Attorney-General Schoonmaker rendered it certain that no other decision could be made by the Court.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

General George Crook is in Chicago. Senator Bruce resembles King Kalakaua. General Sheridan has arrived in Chicago from New York. General Gibbon will leave Washington for Chicago for a few days. Miss Tucker, daughter of the historian, will summer at Newport. Mr. Pierre Lorillard's "cottage" at Newport will cost, unimproved, \$100,000. Europe has three singers named Albany, Albany and Albany, and not one of them is all Albany. The Washington Herald wishes to know what business Mrs. Hayes has with a State dinner, anyway. The only daughter of General G. T. Beauregard, of New Orleans, will be a bride maid for Europe on Saturday. General Joe Hooker is in Washington. His eyes are bright and gray and his complexion is as fresh as ever. Mr. Nicolas Shishkin, the Russian Minister, arrived at the Clarendon Hotel yesterday from Washington. So Selkirk was the original of Robinson Crusoe. Now we know the reason for "Robinson Crusoe's Money." Ex-Senator Sargent has been driving with Senator Cocking in Washington upon a visit to Edge-wood, the residence of the late Chief Justice Chase. Colonel George P. Kane, Mayor of Baltimore, was stricken with paralysis during Friday last, and now lies in a very critical condition. His death may occur at any moment. It is said to know that Congressman Martin L. Town-

shand, of Troy, will decline a re-election. There is little wit and so much commonplaces and ignorance in the House that, radical as the old man is, he is like a pink among gnomes. The Buffalo Express thinks that it is the honeymoon which is made of green cheese. This is what makes a looney husband during the honeymoon say, "Do is my 'little Cheesie'." Captain Noah L. Cohen, of Company I, Thirtieth regiment, Brooklyn, has been found guilty of "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman" by the court martial appointed to try him, and has been sentenced to be dismissed from the militia. Ex-Minister Washburne has been at Galveston, Texas, where he opened the bathing season with a plunge into the surf. He visited the cotton press and was offered a dinner by a French society, but was compelled to return suddenly to Chicago. The eldest Senator Due Cameron has six children. The eldest is a handsome girl of twenty-one, whose stepmother will be nineteen. Miss Cameron owns a farm in her own right, and manages the business successfully herself. She is very fond of Miss Sherman and favors the marriage. Mr. Robert Higgs, of the New York News, last night started for Denver, Col., for the benefit of his health. Several members of the Press Club and a delegation from Una Lodge, F. and A. M., of which he was the secretary, tendered him a farewell banquet at Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City. Miss Clara Morris is out West, and suffers much from rheumatism. She says she believes Alamo is good, for she looks at home here. She is a devoted woman with a family of children, and besides she is a strict Catholic. As for Modjeska, Miss Morris says that she is refined in breeding, but has no heart. M. L. de Chateaufort, representative of the French Commercial Committee which favors a reciprocity treaty between France and the United States, was received last evening by the Chamber of Commerce and other commercial organizations of New Orleans, at the Cotton Exchange. The meeting was a large one and embraced many of the most prominent business men of the city. Mr. Wendell Phillips, while in Minnesota lately, found himself one day in a pleasant home, where one of the prominent persons was a little girl eleven weeks old. When Mr. Phillips rose to go he said to the mother of the little maid, "If I live twenty-two or twenty-three years longer, I shall be of this little one as being Governor of Minnesota." "Why, Mr. Phillips," exclaimed the lady, "would you approve of such a thing?" "Certainly," was the prompt reply, made in all seriousness. "Why not?"

Washington Star.—"Gentlemen here from Georgia represent that the re-election of Hon. Alexander H. Stephens to the next Congress is a settled fact. Hardly any opposition to him has been developed. Senator Hill is not, they say, by any means so popular. He has not been forgiven for his opposition to the silver bill. Senator Gordon is represented as being certain of a re-election, although his intimacy with the administration has resulted in making some of his backers dissatisfied.

"BARKING UP THE WRONG TREE."

Our crude contemporary, the World, which seldom misses an occasion for hanging out the simple fields of its learning, demonstrates at great length that the Herald was mistaken in supposing there is a passage in Cicero which conveys the idea that "all human interests are linked together." The passage we had in mind is in the oration for the poet Archias, not the one from De Officiis, which the World expounds at great length. The following sentence is the most striking one in the passage:—"Etenim omnes artes, quae ad humanitatem pertinent habent quoddam commune vinculum, et quasi cognationem quadam inter se continentur." The proper criticism for our crude contemporary to have made was that in describing this passage of Cicero we included an idea which was originally expressed by Terence. This simple remark would have sufficed; but as the World chose to make a display of erudition on so small a matter it might with more pertinence have suggested that we confounded a passage in Cicero with one in Seneca. In his ninety-fifth epistle Seneca quotes the famous *Homos uno, &c.*, of Terence, applying it in the very sense which the crude World says it will not bear, and interesting it in a passage which asserts the close unity of human interests.

FINE ARTS.

THE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS BY WILLIAM H. BEARD AND OTHERS.

There was a "private view" yesterday afternoon at Barker's auction room of a collection of seventy-two paintings, a prominent feature of which is a number of examples of William H. Beard's work. The pictures will be sold on Thursday afternoon. Among the most noteworthy paintings by Mr. Beard, who is noted for his whimsical and interesting studies of animal life, we note "Frightened Deer," "The Eagle," from the Academy Exhibition of 1877; "The Little Savage," not long ago described in the "Studio Notes"; "The Swollen Stream," the eccentric "The Run of Cats and Dogs," taken from the well known story, and representing in an amusing manner a shower of hundreds of all known breeds of the animals; "Tom Thumb's Fight with the Spider," an excellent and realistic rendition; the delicate and lifelike "Hark!—the timid rabbit painted with great skill; another good study, called "Kicked Out," a moral lesson, and the pleasing and carefully painted, "The Little Train." To be noted among the paintings by other artists are Winslow Homer's water color, "The New Novel"; J. F. Murphy's good "New Jersey Landscape," rich and picturesque; "A Quiet Day," "Mountain Brook," a fine example of Gray, "Honey Suckle," "Narragansett," one of the best Bruchers we have ever seen, with a blue sky, excellent water, a good distance and a very pleasing effect. "Morning at Marblehead," by J. G. Brown's sweet little picture, "Will You have 17?," J. B. Bristol's excellent "Lake Champlain," and a very pleasing and well painted study by J. O. Eaton, "Pretty Blouse."

SALMAGUNDI SKETCH CLUB EXHIBITION.

Contributions for the approaching exhibition of black and white drawings, sketches and etchings, to be held under the auspices of the Salmagundi Sketch Club at the Leavitt Art Gallery, will be received at the rooms of the club, Second Avenue, at No. 114, street, between the 6th and 11th of May, inclusive. The collection will be sold after the exhibition.

A SWINDLER ABROAD.

For some time past a tall, thin man has been in the habit of calling upon well known citizens in this city and Brooklyn, ostensibly to get subscriptions to an art journal. He always has a pitiful tale to tell, in which he claims to be setting subscriptions to the book for the benefit of a consumptive brother who, he alleges, was formerly attached to the Herald. His own card has "The Herald" appended to his name, and he is working on the sympathies of many persons here. He succeeds in getting from them sums varying from \$5 to \$20. This industrious individual has no connection with the Herald nor has he any relative connected with it, and too people who have been foolish enough to put faith in his stories have been swindled by a very transparent trick. The police should be called on to take charge of the fellow if he does not desist from his beggarly ploy.

CATHOLIC PROTECTOR BILL.

After the discussion of an essay on church work and how to do it yesterday, by Mr. Geisler and others, in the Baptist Pastors' Conference, the Rev. R. S. MacArthur, of this city, introduced a protest and petition against the bill which has lately passed the State Legislature and is now in the hands of the Governor appropriating \$50,000 to the Catholic Protective to pay off the debt on its buildings. Mr. MacArthur related the facts already known and referred to newspaper articles thereon, and in the petition cited the constitutional provision that it is to be violated in this secular law. It will also, he said, open the door for other secular appropriations, and even now the Jesuits are not to be gratified. The Assembly for an appropriation for their benevolent institutions in this city. The petition prays that public money should not be granted to Catholics, Protestants or Jews, and, in Mr. MacArthur's opinion, there is nothing to hinder the present appropriation, notwithstanding the constitutional provision against it, except the Governor's veto. The petitioners would not let the case in the courts, even if the Governor does sign the bill. The conference voted to concur in the petition, and the president and secretary of the meeting, Dr. Samson and Potter, were authorized to sign it officially. It will reach the Governor to-day.